JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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YOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any master of the world; if used, will be inherally poid for. Our Forkion Correspondence are Packages been any master of the world; if used, will be inherally poid for. Our Forkion Correspondence are Packages been to Our Forkion Correspondence of the postage will be deducted from the money venutted.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-STRANGER-RAFFARLLE BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Usjour DE CAR-NI BLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Dechalumeau-Elope-MENT-Conjuron's Gift BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street -OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS-BIGHWAY ROSSERY. NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Pilghim of Love-Paddy the Piper-Frisky Cobier.

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE, Bowery--Equestrian CHRESTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-Way-Ethiopian Minstrelsy. FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Follows' Musical Hall, No. 444 Broadway—Erniopian Minstrelly.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES AF-

ASTOR PLACE-PROF. ANDERSON'S SOIBLES MYSTH-New York, Tuesday, January 6, 1852.

News of the Morning.

According to arrangement, Kossuth was introduced to the Senate, vesterday; shortly after which, in order that the Senators and visitors might have an opportunity of paying their respects to the distinguished guest, the body adjourned. The House passed the resolution for a committee of five to introduce the Magyar, by yeas 123, nays 54. No business of consequence was transacted in either house.

Our Washington telegraphic correspondent informs us that in his interview with the Secretary of the Interior. Kessuth acknowledged that his mission to this continent had been a failure. From his insuiries relative to the method of procuring land, it is inferred that the Magyar has some idea of abandoning, for the present, his purpose of renewing the war in Hungary, and following the more pacific policy of the veteran Gov. Ujhazy, who has very wisely settled down in the West, and turned his attention to the cultivation of the rich soil in

From Albany, we learn that caucuses were held last evening for the purpose of nominating candidates for officers of the Senate and Assembly. Ira P. Farnes was selected by the democrats for Clerk of the Senate. The democratic members of the Assembly chose Israel T. Hatch, of Eric county, for Speaker, and Jas. M. Elwood, for Clerk. The whigs nominated Jones C. Heartt, of Rensselaer, for Speaker of the Assembly, and R. M. Sherwood, for Clerk. The Legislature will meet to-day.

The accounts relative to the insurrection in Northern Mexico are so contradictory that it is atterly impossible to arrive at the truth. One account states that Caravajal had fled into Texas, after bombarding Ceralvo for two days, and that the revolution was believed to have been effectually suppressed. A later despatch represents that one thousand men had reinforced Caravajal, who was again preparing to take the field. It is also intimated that Canales, the notorious Mexican gene ral, was making overtures to the revolutionists, and that the government was exceedingly anxious to compromise matters. One thing is not contradicted and that is, the sudden retreat from Ceralvo, after a very severe battle, an account of which will

Lates from Hayana to the 30th ult., were yesterday received by the steamer Empire City. Nothing of importance had recently transpired on the island

The new Common Council were sworn into office yesterday, and organized immediately for business. The annual message of Mayor Kingsland was received and ordered so be printed. The Mayor, in his message, alludes, among other matters, to the magnitude of taxation; recommends more gas light along the docks and slips; is in favor of the Sixth and Eighth avenue railroads; and acknowledges the Russ pavement as the best and the most durable of any yet adopted. In the evening, a very strong manifestation was exhibited, in the Beard of Aldermen, by the passage of resolutions calling upon the heads of departments to render full and particular accounts, showing the expenditures, contracts, &c., &c., since the organization of those departments. Retrenchment and reform appear, at present, to be the order of the day. Time, however, will tell the story.

LIBELS AND LIBEL SUITS .- The Courier and Enquirer states that the Art Union Society has commenced a libel suit against the HERALD, because of the statement made in our columns, that the committee of management entertained themselves with oysters and champagne suppers, at the expense of the corporation. Perhaps they have begun a libel suit, and perhaps they will get enough of it before it closes. An inquiry before a court and jury upon the subject, will be quite interesting and amusing. We are happy to state, however, that no libel suit was ever commenced against us for violating the confidence of a deceased friend, or for dragging a wife and family. in a most disgraceful manner, before a prurient community. We are very happy to state that no libel has ever been commenced against us for charging a respectable man, in a respectable position in society, with theft and robbery. We are happy, also, to state that no prosecution was ever commenced against us from which it was necessary to procure a pardon from the State prison, from the Gevernor, in advance. Can our mild, and pure, and virtuous contemporary say the same! Charging patrons of the fine arts with devouring oysters and champagne seems to be the extent of our effence. What wickedness!

SINGULAR CASE OF REPLEVIN IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT .- The United States Circuit Court has been engaged for some days past in trying a very singular case of replevia, brought by the United States against Lutz and others, to secure the lantern and fixtures imported from France some eighteen months since, for the lighthouse at Carysfort Reef, in Florida. It cost in France 45,000 france, and was sold by authority of the Custom House here for a few hundred dollars, as unclaimed property. It involves some curious faces. A verdict is expected to-day.

Sick-veny Sick-Of the Forrest case we give again to-day several columns. For heaven's sake, Juege Cakley, do stir up the lawyers, and make them close up the work. We are tired - stak-fa-

Rossuth's Mission to the United States. A great deal has been said recently, for the perpose of explaining the various objects of Kessuth's mission to the United States. Kossuth has endeavored, in innumerable speeches, to impress on the public mind that he did not come acress the Atlantic with the intention of finding a home or place of refuge; on the contrary, he came here with the great object in view of seeking the aid of the government and the people to bring about a revelution in Hungary and throughout Europe, and to prevent hereafter, by the intervention of the United States, the combination of Russian and Austrian powers to put down any further attempt at revolution in their dependencies. In Staten Island, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, this has been announced by him in his speeches, as the great and leading object which brought him across the ocean. His friends and exclusive advocates have endeavored to impress on the public mind the same ideas which he labored to circulate through his innumerable orations.

There is a natural sympathy in every American osom in favor of liberty-political, religious, and social. The efforts of every people, in every quarter of the globe, to attain this independence, will always be kindly looked upon by the people of the United States. The sympathy of this country was therefore excited by the arrival of Kossuth. But it seems, from recent developements made in this city, that the intervention of the United States in favor of European liberty comprises not all the objects of Kossuth's mission to this land. During his residence in this metropolis, a certain arrangement was made by one of his intimate friends and associates, and concurred in by Kossuth himself, for the purpose of establishing a newspaper organ in this city, in the German language. This arrangement, which has been made and carried out, openly and publicly, throws a great deal of additional lightindeed, startling light-on the objects of Kossuth's mission here, and the purposes which he entertains, n conjunction with his fellow-exiles in this land. An explanation of this may be found in the following extracts which our German translator has made from the Demokratischer Voelkerbund a newly re-organized German newspaper in this city, and which openly avows its purposes, its objects, its principles, its editors, and all its affiliations. Messrs. Gyurman and Wutschel announce themselves as the editors of this journal, and give their readers a programme of their principles and purposes. Among the principles which this newspaper organ has adopted, to promulgate among the German population of this country, are, a repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and of the present public land system, which have been adopted and avowed by various radical patriots in this and other cities of the North. The editor who assumes the management of a journal conducted on these principles, was formerly one of the associates or ollaborateurs of Kossuth in the Pesti Hirlap, which he published in Hungary. This gentleman, it appears, was a fellow exile with Kessuth in Kutayah, embarked with him on board the Mississippi, and arrived lere in that steamer. The programme thus put forth is approved of, and sanctioned, and certified to by Kossuth himself, under his own name

and signature. Here it is :-PROSPECTUS AND PLATFORM.

The undersigned respectfully announce to the public that their paper, called the New Yorker Deutsche Zeitung will terminate with the end of December. From the 1st of January, 1862, it will appear under the title:—Demokratischer Voelkerbund, edited by Messrs. Gyurman and Wutschel.

krotischer Fockerbund, edited by Messrs. Gyurman and Wutschel.

Mr. Gyurman was for three years collaborateur for the newspaper Pesti Histap the principal editor of which was Mr. Koescuth. It is known with what success this paper incited the agitation in Hungary against the oppression of the family of Hapsburg, and prepared the revolution of 1848. During the whole existence of the Hungarian national geverament. Mr. Gyurman was chief editor of the official paper. Koeslowy. He field subsequently, to Turkey, was extled at the same time with Kossuch to Kutaja, and came, ultimately, on board the Mississippi, to America. Governor Kossuth recommends Mr. Gyurman in the subjoined latter, as a talented, as well as a determined defender of the cause of democracy.

Mr. Wutschel is advantageously known by his activity during the revolution of 1848 in Austria. These two men offer in their past iffe surety enough for the determination of their intention as well as for the ability of their productions. MIGGUEL & CO., Publishers.

The undersigned undertake, from the 1st of January,

their productions. MIGGUEL & CO., Publishers.

The undersigned undertake, from the 1st of January,
1852, the editing of the Demokratischer Votkerbund. We
consider it our duty from the outset to explain to the
public, in an open and candid manner, what it has to
expect from this paper. As this paper is intended to be
pre eminently a political one, it is necessary in the first
place to define our position in the field of politics. We
are Europeans—we came as furfitives to America, because place to define our position in the field of politics. We are Europeaus—we came as fugitives to America, because the whole of the united princes suppressed the exertions for freedom of the isolated struggling people. But do not give up Europe as lost. We are fully convinced that the people of Europe will have a democratic future; we do not believe the "either—or" of the captive of Corsic on the Island of St. Helena. Europe cannot become Cossac; it must become republican. Europe will ever be our native country. Europe—its political and social condition—will henceforth be the subject of our attention.

condition—will be neeforth be the subject of our attention, the aim of our wishes and endeavors. We live for Europe, we work for her freedom.

But we live row in America, if only temporarily, as we are convinced. We therefore cannot help taking notice of the condition of our provisional home. We are not only here to look across the sea, but also, since the unlimited critical nature of reason demands it, to look round about us, while the free institutions of America offer so much for imitation, so much to be avoided, for the future formation of Europe Europe should not copy America, because history does not copy itself.

The condition, therefore, of America will, with equal right, form the second part of this paper; and here let us also define our position. The word "democratic." in the American acceptation,

does not define with sufficient precision our stand in American effairs for here it has lost its natural meaning, and instead, acquired a historical one, which depends upon no principle, but from the laws of convenience. he following are the pending questions of the present cy. in reference to which we will give our course and

platform:—
1. The Slavery question. With regard to it, we conside the Compromise no settled solution, but a provisional law, for the abrogation of which, at least so far as the extradition a slaves is concerned, we will employ all the means which a put

ic organ can command.

2. Land Reform. We defend the principle of land reform, and contend against monopoly of the soil.

2. The policy of the Union with respect to Central America. With reference to this point, we stand on the ground Monroe took, that every interference of European powers in the affairs of the American continent will unhesitatingly be rejected.

4. The Tariff question; and 5, that of Internal Improvements (canais, rivers and barbors) As we do not

3. The Tarili question; and 5, that of Internal improvements, (cansis, rivers and harbors) As we do not raise these questions to the stand of our principles, but rather consider them questions of convenience, we give free discussion of the same in our paper.

At all the elections we will, therefore, take particular At all the elections we will notice of the three enumerated principles.

A. GYURMAN,
F. WUFSCHEL

New York, Dec. 22, 1851. Mr. Alcien Gyurman, late editor of the official pape

Mr. Andrea Gyurman, late editor of the official paper,

KeelemnUpon your inquiry, in which way you could serve the
cause of your fatheriand, and that of liberty, in your
present position as an exile. I reply that you could essentially serve the cause, to which you have devoted
yourself for many years with so much talent, perseverance and patriotism, if, particularly now, when the
struggle between freedom and despotism has been renewed, you would again tread the path of journalism,
on which you gained for yourself so honorable a position. Firmly convinced that your industry will be con
gratulated and accompanied by the merited sympathy
of all lovers of freedom.

L. KOSSUTH.

It appears, therefore, that Kossuth and some o his Hungarian associates who arrived in this country in the Mississippi, availing themselves of the liberality of the American Congress in enabling them to reach this place of asylum, have commenced in this city a movement, in the shape of a newspaper, looking forward to the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and to all the consequences which will flow from the promulgation of such principles, and such views in relation to the compact of Union, and the future history of this republic, North and South. The openly avowed purpose of Messrs. Gyurman and Wutschel, to agitate a repeal of that law, which was considered by the North and South as a new compact—an appendix to the constitution itself-is undisquizedly same. tioned and concurred in by Kossuth and his patriotic associates, who availed themselves of the genaresity of the American people, in sanding a vessel for them to Asia. Kossuth, in his public speeches here, confined himself in a great measure to the generalities of diplematic intervention which he recommended the United States to adopt in European affairs; sometimes, also, admitting that such ntervention might lead to war, and that such a contingency must, of course, be met by this country. But, while he was bustly engaged in promulgating there contiments, to our atter astonichment and amazement we find that he was at the same time privately engaged in organizing, with one of his old editorial associates from Hungary, a news-

paper mevement for the express purpose of re-openng and continuing the agitation of a question in this country which may lead ultimately to the destruction and disruption of this fair fabric, before many years have elapsed. It certainly is not possible that a man of Kossuth's intelligence and sagacity could be ignorant of the startling delicacy of such a question as the Fugitive Slave law, and all the contingencies hanging on its issue. His reception of the anti-slavery delegation in the Irving House, and also of the colored deputation coming from a committee of men pledged to violate the compact of 1850, would seem to argue that, in spite of his published speeches, declaring his neutrality in all our local and internal questions, he yet was busily engaged in concerting means for the re-agitation of a subject which could lead to nothing but disaster to this country; and which agitation he has encouraged, and approved, and confided to one of his old editorial associates from Hungary.

It is well known that suspicions have been created in the minds of the friends of this Union, in the North and South, relative to the consequences, at least, which must flow from the principles frequently avowed by Kossuth in his speeches, in relation to the foreign policy of the United States which he wants the government to adopt. These suspicions are now heightened by the disclosure put forward and openly made through this German newspaper. As the means of accomplishing a change in the national councils, suitable to Kossuth's ulterior purposes respecting European intervention, he has already commenced a system of newspaper agitation in this city-an agitation which will reawaken and re-kindle the fires of abolition, which had been extinguished during the last few months, through the energy and efforts of the best patriots of both sections of the country.

These new disclosures of the operations of Kossuth, and of the experiments he intends to make on our political concerns and our international politics, only justify the opinion which many Americans have frequently entertained of the peculiar character and impracticability of all European republicans who have recently come to the United States. We have had French, and German, and Italian, and now we have Hungarian republicans; but all seem to be entirely unacquainted with the character of the people of this country, and of the nature of their government, the principles of our constitution, or the condition of the social system which so happily subsists both in the North and South. A short time ago, Cabét, the great French democrat, came over to this country, and has been endeavoring to establish the French system of socialism and democracy in his Icarian community at Nauvoo, on the Mississippi; and he will be about as successful in engrafting the French system of democracy on the American system, as loe Smith was, in the same neighborhood, in engrafting his Mormon system of religion on true Christianity. More recently, Kinkel, the German patriot and democrat, has been wandering over the North and West, collecting vast sums of money receiving ovations, making speeches, and announcing principles which have astonished the public both North and South. One of these announcements was, that as soon as democracy should be established in Germany, the kindness received from the American democracy would be reciprocated by abregating the Fugitive Slave law, and the social system of the South affecting the African race. Now we have Kossuth, with far more eloquence and discernment, aiding and encouraging the establishment of one of his own late associates, who avows for his design the re-opening of the Fugitive Slave law, and the re-awaking of the abolition question, in all its excitement and awful consequences to the integrity of this Union. These developements sufficiently prove that European republicanism is an impracticable, absurd, perishable, and poetic thought.

With these extraordinary avowals of strange and misguided purposes, now made by Kossuth and his associates through the columns of their established organ in this city, it is very evident that he can expect nothing from Congress, nothing from the Executive, nothing from any portion of the people of the United States, who have seen and felt the dangerous condition of the country arising from the recent agitation of the same question, North and South. The great body of European emigrants coming to this land are generally useful, practical and sensible men. The large proportion of the foreign immigration consists of those of Irish birththe next in magnitude are those from Germany; but both the Irish and Germans who come to this country, generally, and to the greatest extent, setsuming the right to dictate the policy of this country, or to change its system of government. Yet, there is a small portion of emigrants-principally from France and Germany-who are theorists, socialists, visionaries, poets, orators, and ambitious men, and who, the moment they step ashore on the soil of the republic, begin to give lessons in democracy and republicanism to a people who have put these doctrines into practice, and have enjoyed their fruits for nearly a century. Kossuth is an orator. a patriot, a poet, a brilliant speaker, a profound theorist; but he is not sufficiently a practical man to understand the peculiar condition of races on this continent, and the happy construction of society and government, under the constitution given to us by the fathers of the republic, and continued by their descendants to the present day. We have had quite enough of humbug. It may lead to mischlef.

PROGRESS OF EVANGELICAL RELIGION IN THE OLD WORLD .- We perceive that the Rev. Dr. Baird, who has recently returned from Europe, will address the American and Foreign Christian Union, and the public generally, in the Tabernacle this evening. The subject of his discourse will be the progress of Evangelical religion in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, and other countries of Europe. Dr. Baird is a gentleman of comprehensive knowledge, with deep powers of observation. We have no doubt his lecture will be very interesting .

The subject of free thought in religious matters is strongly connected with politics in the Old World. It is a curious but very significant fact, that wherever the principles of the Protestant reformation took root, there the people are the most enlightened, and there greater liberty prevails. In fact, Luther's coup d'état in the religious world, was a bold stroke for civil as well as religious liberty. If we contrast Southern Europe, where there is no religious liberty, with Northern Europe, where there is, we will see that the people are more capable of thinking and acting for themselves in the latter than in the former. It consequently follows that the people of the Northern nations are better qualified for self-government than the others. This is an undeniable fact; and there is no way, we think, of explaining it, except by the fact that there is more religious freedem there. Germany, especially, has made great progress in liberal ideas, and France was making some headway in the same direction. The recent action of Louis Napoleon will probably arrest it, however, in the latter country, and throw it back in the scale of liberalism of every kind. It would be impossible for Louis Napoleon to establish a military despotism in England or in the United States. In either country he would lose his life for his temerity. If any President of the United States were so crazy as to attempt to take the whole government into his hands, he would be sent to prison, impeached, tried for high treason, condemned, but not executed. In France, hawever, the feat is admired, and its very audacity is the theme of commendation. In fact, there is no portion of the civilized world, except Southern Europe, where such a daring usurpation would be telerated for a

Millitary despotism is the natural consequence of religious despotism; and people who are so guocast or so bigotted as to be in apable of thinking independently on all subjects that the burnan intellest can ginen, are unfit for sei government, and must have people to think for, as well as rule, them. So talways has been, and so it ever will be.

Court, and the Court, with the concurrence of Mr. Hail, (who upped the pressing demands of public interest, that ightinuous should erreited,) granted fifteen days for the purpose.

An application was also made that the apparatus should not be reveal, but the Court could grant no lujunction against the United States, and could not assist the defendants in that particular, their jurisdiction only extending over the matter while before them.

The jury was then discharged for the term, and the court reve.

THE RIDDLE CRYSTAL PALACE .- One of the last disgraceful acts of the defunct Corporation was to make a present of Reservoir Square to a Mr. Riddle, of Boston, for the purpose of erecting a crystal palace, in which to hold a world's fair, or industrial exhibition of the works of all nations. Madison Square was first voted away; and the inhabitants of the vicinity raised such a storm that the grant was discovered to be illegal, and the Common Council mended their hand by giving, instead, Reservoir Square, hoping, forsooth, that the Bostonian speculator would condescend to ac-

The Mayor, we believe, has not signed the new grant, and we trust the new Common Council will scout it. The scheme can be of no manner of benefit to the public; on the contrary, it would be highly injurious to a large class of our citizens. while it would defraud the whole city of the value of a public square, to enrich a speculating stran-

It is well known that the Crystal Palace in London seriously interfered with the business of the shopkeepers, and destroyed even the public amusements. This hollow show diverted attention from everything else. The complaints were leud and bitter on the subject. Not only was the price of admission so much money taken away from the amount that would be expended on various articles of dress, but the palace itself was turned into a mart for the sale of dry goods, thus diverting trade from its regular channels.

The result would be the same in New York. We have splendid dry goods palaces in Broadway and other streets, and the effect of this plundering scheme would be to deprive them of their legitimate custem. Will the proprietors of these stores

What necessity is there for a gigantic glass house fer the exhibition of articles that can be found more conveniently in a range of substantial structures of brick and stone and iron, extending for three miles on either side of the great thoroughfare of the city-from the Battery to Union square? It is the most preposterous of all the absurdities recently brought to light. Glass itself is not so transparent as the humbug; and how a Corporation representing the tax-payers of the city, could, with their eyes open, deliberately vote away the preperty of the people for such a purpose, is utterly inconceivable, unless upon the principle that they have some interest, directly or indirectly, in the nefarious job.

LOLA MONTES AND WILLIS .- We have received the folowing reply, or card, from E. P. Willis:-

MR. BENNETT—

FIR:—Will you have the kindness to state, in reply to the article in your journal this morning, that I never was the "business sere" of the Countess of Lansfeldt (Lola Montes); and never, as was shown to the satisfaction of her umpire, received a penny from her that I did not expend for the satisfaction.

pire, received a penny from net than the first persets.

I would state, moreover, that the ten mouths I have labored to secure her a successful reception in America, "through evil report and good report," is deserving another return than the attack which was this morning made on my character.

Respectfully your obedient servant.

E. P. WILLIS.

If E. P. Willis was not the agent of Lois Montes, what was he? What does he call "laboring for ten menths to secure her a favorable reception?" Who has attack ed his character? What does the chap mean? Give us the facts, or romance, or something. Give us the letters, the negotiations-the fun, all the fan with the "Hom Journal" people.

Unprecedented Ocean Steaming. The steamship Pacific. Capt Nye, Collins line, has made wenty-two passages across the Atlantic:-

Longest, 12 days 8 hours. Shortest, 9 days 19 hours and 34 minutes.

-The latter, no doubt the shortest passage, mean or true time, ever made. The average of all her passages is

under eleven days.

The steamers of the Collins line have done better this vinter than ever before. Their passages lately have been astonishing. Crossing the Atlantic to the westward in the middle of winter in less than eleven days is wonderful. The company, however, find it a losing business. Their expenses are enormous, and the income from the government and passengers too small to prevent serious loss.

If the government does not come forward and give this line substantial aid, it will be abandoned. The Emperor of Russia has signified a desire to purchase these magnificent steamships to form a nucleus for a powerful steam navy. Cannot something be done at once, to prevent these versels from falling into the hands of a foreign government.

LOLA MENTES .- The Countess of Landsfeldt appeared at the Broadway, last night, to a good house, in a new ballet.

Arrival of the Empire City. The steamship Empire City arrived yesterday evening. from New Orleans and Havana, bringing dates from the latter place to the evening of the 30th.

She brings nothing later from California Chagres, on the morning of the 30th. The Ohio, from Chagres and San Juan, arrived the same day. The Ohio left San Juan on the the 25th, and reports

having spoken the U. S. steam frigate Suranac, 200 miles south of Cape St. Antonio, bound for San Juan de Nicaragua. The Hon. W. Sharkey, American Consul, and family,

arrived at Havana on the 30th, by the Empire City. The E. C. passed the steamship Georgia, on the 31st ult., 50 miles north of Cape Florida. The Rousset family arrived at Havana, from New Or-

leans, in the Empire City, and had commenced a short engagement at the Tacon Theatre. Gaceta de la Habana, of the 30th ult., contains no ews of interest.

The following came passengers in the Empire City :-The following came passengers in the Empire City:

John A Shaw, Wm McCullum, Charles Mandonado, Chas Viamonte, Jos Kerras, Chas France, Jose F Miss, Francisco Costo, John E Stade, Dr Metcalte, Hon P Scule, U S Senator from Louisiana, and servant; C A Nolan, P Holtzmen, C Keck, A Johnson, W A Henning, W Higgins, Ellen Kennedy and child, J Proud, Ira Conant, N Clawon, C Petersen, Ceo Kruiger, J Horner, J Barker, J Tragdialie, N Fossity, W Jewson, A Roll, G Roll, J Mulbroski.

C Robles, A Vestic, Phon RAAN Jose Borget, Francisco Garcia, Jose Vidal, Time, K Pas, Jose Borget, Francisco Garcia, Jose Vidal, Time, K Pas, Jose Fornandez, H Roseberg, B Gallol, C Brundes, Manuel Agala, McCarles, Jose Fornandez, H Roseberg, B Gallol, C Brundes, Charles, J Jose Fornandez, H Roseberg, B Gallol, C Brundes, W Westen, D Cerp, C Hewlett, P Bonnel, F Harelton, S Lewellen, J Oldham, C Jonea, J Larue, W Oldham, J McLanghlin, J Gribben, J Love, A Black, T Keppel, F Creed, J Richards.

United States Circuit Court.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Betts.

Javuary 5.—The United States is. David Burgert, Stephen Lutz and others. The Carpyfort Lightheuse Case.—This trial, which commenced on Saturday, terminated this day in a verdict for the Government. The facts which were scarcely disputed, are fresh in the recollection of many. The Topographical Department had been in correspondence with Mr. Lepante, and had contracted with him for the manufacture of a lenticular apparatus for a light house to be placed on Carysfort Reef. The apparatus when failshed had been sent here to Mr. Harbeck, to be delivered to the plaintiffs on receipt of the price agreed upon \$10,000. The cases containing it, it in number, were shipped by the Oneida instead of the Humboldt, as intended, and from this or some other cause they remained at the Custom House here unclaimed for the period in which they would, if subject to duty, be liable to be sold, and they were sold by order of the Collector by public sale, being merely described as "31 cases of machinery," and bought by the defendants at the sum assessed for duty—namely, \$500. It was conceded that the transaction was perfectly lair and free from fraud. The contents of the packages being discovered the present action of replevin was brought to recover the possession.

J. Prescott Hall, Esq., appeared for the United States. The ground of the claim was, that the sale by auction was made without authority of law; goods imported for the United States not being subject to duty, but absolutely free.

B. F. Butler, Esq., for the defendants, Insisted that,

the United States not being subject to duty, but absolutely free.

B. F. Butter, Esq., for the defendants, insisted that, as they had bought the apparatus at a public sale at the Custom House, that the government was bound by the acts of their own ageats.

The Court charged that such agents could only proceed according to law, and as this apparatus was not subject to duties, they could not be sold for them, and the defendants could acquire no title by the purchase. That the plaintiffs, if they were individuals, could, upon the evidence before the jury, reclaim and recover the goods to them. That the collector had no authority, as they were not liable to duty any more than a marchal, would have, to sell under an execution if there were no judgment. They, the Court, would go to the jury formally, as to the facts, whether the law had been compiled with.

Notwithstanding the clearners of the Judge's charge.

nn. Netwithstanding the clearness of the Judge's charge the jury were some time absent before they returned a verdict for the plaintiffs; and on being polled, though they stated it was the verdict of each, one said it was under the Judge's charge, and another had no found it on account of a recommendation that the case be carried up. The defendents applied for time to prepare a bill of

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Kossuth's Introduction to the Senate. THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

CAUCUSING FOR OFFICERS.

The Legislatures of other States. &c., &c., &c.

From Washington City. KOSSUTH PRONOUNCES HIS MISSION A FAILURE—NO ADDRESS TO THE SENATE—INQUIRY RELATIVE TO

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1852. Kossuth did not address the Senate. The Committee informed him that the Senate did not expect that he would deliver an oration, and he accordingly consented to remain silent.

In his interview with the Secretary of the Interior, on Saturday, he alluded to his intervention project. The Secretary replied that his department was devoted exclusively to home affairs, and that all questions of foreign policy came through the State Department.

Koseuth then declared that the opposition which he met at the hands of Congress and the Executive, convinced him that his mission to this country had completely failed. He felt deeply disappointed at the reception he had met with in Washington. It was wholly unexpected.

He inquired, in case a body of Hungarians desired to settle in the United States, if they could get a tract of land? Mr. Stuart remarked that Congress had the disposition of the public lands, but that he had no doubt a tract of land would be granted if desired. Kossuth corrected the Secretary, and explained that he did not want the land as a gift—they would pay for it—but only desired that it should be so located that the Hungarians 

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

PIRST SESSION.

Senate. WASHINGTON. Jan. 5, 1852. ANXIETY TO WITNESS THE RECEPTION OF KOSSUTH. Long before 10 o'clock this morning every avenue leading to the Senate chamber was thronged with persons anxious to witness Kossuth's reception by the Senate. At 11 o'clock the galleries were opened, and amidst rest tumult and confusion, they were immediately filled

OPENING OF THE SENATE, ETC. At 12 o'clock the Senate was called to order, and prayer was read by the Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Butler.

to their utmost capacity.

After the reading of the journal, petitions were presented.

LAND FOR A PLANK ROAD IN FLORIDA Mr. Monron gave notice of a bill granting land to Florida for a plank road in that State.

Mr. Mangum moved that the rules be suspended so far as to admit ladies behind the bar of the Senate, which

as to admit ladies behind the bar of the Senate, which was agreed to.

Madame Kossuth here entered, leaning on Mr. Gwin's arm, and Pulzsky led in the other ladies of the suite.

FETTITIONS. REPRESTS, ETC.

Mr. Cooper presented petitions against the transmission of mails on Sunday.

Numerous petitions and memorials were presented, and many reports on private bills were made.

Several bills of no public import were introduced and referred.

Two private bills were taken up and ordered to be en-

A bill reviving the persion act of 1816, so as to give the widows of soldiers in the last war a pension for life, was taken up, debated, and, on motion, laid on the table. Private bills were taken up and ordered to be en-

grossed.

A bill for the relief of William Darby, paying him \$1.500 for his services in making a map of Louisiana in 1813, was taken up, and Mr. Downs defended the bill. THE INTRODUCTION OF WORSTIM, ETC.
At one o'clock, Messrs. Shields. Seward and Cass entered, with Kossuth, who was leaning on the arm of Mr. Shields.

Shields.

Mr. Shields said - Mr. President, we have the honor to announce Louis Koseuth to the Senate of the United The CHAIR invited Kossuth to a seat placed in front of

the Secretary's desk.
Senators then rose, and Kossuth advanced to the seat and sat down.

Mr Mangun said, in order that Senators and all others MIT MANGEN said, in order that Senators and all others may have an opportunity of paying their respects to our illustrious guest, I move that the Senate now adjourne. The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned. A crowd then advanced, and were introduced to Kossuth by Mesers. Seward and Shields.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1852 ASSAGE OF THE RESOLUTION FOR A COMMITTEE TO INTRODUCE KOSSUTH

Mr. CARTTER moved a suspension of the rules, for the surpose of introducing the resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee of five to wait on Louis Kossuth, and introduce him to the House. He said, if

the House intended this mark of respect to the distinguished man, they must do it between this and Friday, as Korsuth will then leave the city.

Mr. Stuart caused to be read an amendment, which he intended to offer, that the Chairman of said committee introduce him in these words:—"We introduce Louis Kossuth to the House of Representatives." on which the members are recommended to rise, and the Speaker will invite him to a seat.

Kossuth to the House of Representatives." on which the members are recommended to rise, and the Speaker will invite him to assat.

The quertien was then taken upon the rules being suspended—Yeas, 117, nays, 51.

Mr. Cartina then introduced his resolution, and, under the operation of the previous question, it passed, by year 123, to nays 54, as follows:—

Trass—Messrs. Allen. (Mass..) Allen. (III..) Allison, Andrews. Appleton. (Me..) Babeock. Bartlett Beale, Bell. Bowne, Breckenridge, Brenton, Baggs, Buell. Burrows, Bushly, Cable. Carter, Caskie, Caspman, Chazain, Clark, Cleveland, Clingman, Conger, Coloman, Chazain, Clark, Cleveland, Clingman, Conger, Coloman, Chazain, Clark, Cleveland, Clingman, Eastman, Faultmet, Feeklin, Florence, Land, Davis, (Ind.,) Dawson, Dean, Dimmitk, Disney, Loty, Dunham, Eastman, Faultmet, Feeklin, Florence, Godensen, German, Green, Crow, Hart, Bendiglek, Honn, Hebbard, Howard, Gall, Massen, Messel, Hendiglek, Honn, Hebbard, Howard, Honn, Kuhns, Kurtz, Letcher, Lockhard, Mase, Mann, Marshall, Call., Massen, McNair, Meace, Miller, Miner, Moleout, Moore, (La.,) Marray, Nabors, Newton, Olds, Passies, Ponn, (in.), Penniman, Perkins, Polk, Porter, Price, Rantoul, Rishardson, Rebbina, Robie, Robinson, Schermerlbore, Soudder, Seymour, (N. V.,) Seymour, (Conn.,) Skell, Swart, Sudder, Seymour, (N. V.,) Seymour, Conn.,) Skell, Swart, Sudder, Seymour, Walbridge, Walsh, Ward, Washurn, Wells, White, (Ky.,) and Yates.

NAUS—Messra, Aberrombie, Akin, Appleton, Mass.; Ashe, Avesett, Bulley, V. Barrers, Boscok, Brown, Mins.; Ca.

Waibriege, Walsh, Warc, Washurn, Wells, White, (Ky.,) and Yates.

NA's-Messra Abercromble, Akin, Appleton, Mass, Ashe, A'vesti, Bailey, Vn.; Barrere, Bozeck, Brown, Miss; Cabell, Fa; Caldwell; Campbell, Ohlo; Churchwell, Cobb, Cellem, Edmundees, Ewieg, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Barper, Harris, Tenn.; Harris, Ala; Haven, Hebard, Hillyr, Holliday, Houten, Jackson Johnson, Tenn.; Johnson, Ga; Johnson, Arh; Jones, Tenn.; Landry; Marshall, Ky.; Martin, Kekullen, Milison, Neer, Pa; Moorchead, Murphy, Orr, Outlaw, Powell, Savage, Sourry, Smith, Stanley; Stevens, Ga; Taylor, Venable, Wallace, Wathins; White, Ala; and Williams.

and Williams.

Mr. Brown, (dem.) of Miss., asked leave to introduce a resolution that this House declines at this time, to express an opinion on the subject of future intervention or non-intervention of the United States in the affairs of other nations, believing, as it now declares, that no case has ever arisen which requires such expression.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

THE EMIGRATION OF FIRE NEGROUS TO THE WIST INDES.

Mr. BAYLEY. (dem.) of Va, offered a resolution, which was adopted, stating that the Secretary of State for colonial affairs, of the British government, issued a circular in October. 1850. in favor of emigrants to the West Indes from the Green Colonial Statistics. in October, 1830. In layor of emigrants to the West In-dies from the free colored population of the United States, and calling on the President to communicate to the house any information he may possess respecting the said circular, and particularly what action the Le-gislative Assemblies of the British West India Islands have taken in pursuance of the suggestions contained therein. After some further business of no especial importance,

The Canal Board, &c. ALHANY, Jan. 5, 1852. Nothing was done by the Canal Board to-day, with Mr.

Chatfield's resolution. Goerge W. Newell, for many years in charge of the Cazal Department, has been appointed by the Canal Board, Auditor of the Canal Department, in place of Mr.

Large Fire in the Village of Jamestown. Burrano, Jan. 4, 1852

A destructive configuration occurred at Jamestown, N. Y., at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming the Allen Hotel, and many of the finest buildings to the business par of the village. The fire was the most destructive that ever visited the place.

Kossuth Invited to Pittsburg.

On Saturday night, our city councile passed a series of resolutions welcoming Kossuth, and appointing a joint committee of fire to receive him. A motion was made by Mr. Riadle, editor of the Jerred, on the non-intervention point.

The New York Legislature. CAUCUSING FOR OFFICERS.

THE SENATE - DEMOCRATS.

The democratic members of the Senate assembled in he room of the Court of Appeals. All were present.

Mr. Kirby, of Monroe, was chosen Chairman, and Messrs. McMurray, of New York, and Cornell, of Steuben,

A motion that the Lieutenant Governor be invited to

a seat in the convention was adopted by ayes 13, nays 3— Mesers. Cocley, McMurray and Bristol. On the third ballot, Ira P. Barnes, of Chenaugo, was nominated for Clerk, he having received nine out of

seventeen votes. He had strong competitors—among whom were S. M. Shaw, formerly of the Argus. My Sedgwick, and Mr. Sickies.
On the third ballot, Charles Lee, of Yates, received.

eleven votes, and was nominated, viva roce, for Sergeant-

A. W. Beardsley was nominated for Doorkeeper, and Geo. Reed, of Dutchess, Assistant. The committee to call future mee ings consists of Mesers. Murray, Cornell and Smith. Adjourned.

The whig Senators did not hold a caucus. THE ASSEMBLY-DEMOCRATS The caucus of the democratic members of the Assembly was held in the Senate chamber. On motion of Mr. Smith, Mr. Stillwell, of St. Lawrence

county, was chosen Chairman; and Mr. Gale, of New York, and Mr. Hayt, of Yates, were appointed Secre-On calling the roll, fifty-eight members answered to

their names, An informal ballot was then had for Speaker, which esulted in no choice. The principal competitors were Messrs. Hatch and

ushing-the former received 28 and the latter 19, out of 59 votes On the first formal ballot the vote stood as follows:-

Mr. Hatch was then unanimously declared as the de

On the first ballot for Clerk, James M. Elwood, of Oneida, received 32, and W. W. Dean 24. On motion the former was unanimously nominated. A ballot for Sergeant-at-Arms resulted as follows:-

nocratic candidate.

There being no choice a second ballot resulted thus:-A. B. Maston was then declared to be nominated.

On the first ballot, Hugh Clary, of New York, was noninated for Doorkeeper. He had 44 votes; 11 scattering On motion, Lewis Near, of Columbia, was nominated First Assistant Doorkeeper, and D. P. Steele for Second Assistant. The Chair was authorized to name a committee to call

future meetings, and the caucus adjourned. THE WHIGH The whig Assembly caucus nominated Jonas C. Heartt,

f Renssellaer, for Speaker. R. W. Sherman, of Oneida, received the nomination for Clerk: Mr. Underwood, of Cayuga, was the opposing

For Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Caldwell, of Canajoharrie and Doorkeeper, Mr Gilbert, of Jefferson. There were seven whigs absent from the caucus, viz: Col. Monroe, and Messrs. Snow and Blackstone, of

New York; Wheeler, of Alleghany; Wilden, of Essex; Billings, of Washington, and Dutton, of Wayne. Mr. Heartt is claimed to be a silver gray

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harasaca Jan. 5, 1852.

The democratic members of the House of Representatives, in caucus, have nominated, by acclamation, John S. Rhey, of Armstrong county, for Speaker.

The whigs have nominated John Acker, of Cleester, for Speaker, David Fleming of Dauphin, for Clerk; John Ditlow, of Lencaster, for Sergeant at Arms, and Thomas Lesher, of Lebanon, for Door Keeper.

The whig Senators, in caucus, nominated John H. Walker, of Erie, for Speaker. There were sixteen members present.

The Maryland Legislature Annapoles Jag. 5, 1852.

The democratic caucus have selected Elias Ware, Jr., for Speaker of the Maryland House.

The Legislature will meet on Wednesday next.

The Ohio Legislature. COLUMBUS, Jan 5, 1852.

Both houses of the Legislature organized to day, by the election of democratic officers.

In the Senate, a resolution of welcome to Kossuth was introduced, and referred to a select committee of five. A recess was then taken till 3 P. M.

Disaster to the Brig Acern, of Boston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5 1852.

The brig Acorp, of Boston, from Curason for New York, with a cargo of dyewoods and hides, get ashore, on the 13th December, on the southwest point of Great Inagus. The deck load and a portion of the cargo under deck were thrown overboard; and, with the assistance of wreckers, she get off, and arrived at Nassau, N. P., on 21st December. The Chamber of Commerce has awarded \$1.075 as salvage on the vessel and cargo. The brig was not damaged sufficient to require repairs, and sailed for New York on the 23d December.

Effects of the Storm at the East.

A severe storm of snow, hall, and rain commenced here on Baturday afternoon, and continued up to last evening.

The train from New York via Stonington, reached here at 4 o'clock variations. here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the one via Norwich and Fall River, at 8 o'clock last evening. The light-ship at Minot's Ledge parted her moorings, but has since been taken into Cohasset harbor. It is feared that many vessels in the vicinity have uffered serious damage

The Southern Matt. The Southern mail is in, but brings nothing from your Savannah. The papers contain nothing of inter

The Weather Throughout the Country. By Morse's telegraph, office 16 wall street.

Monday, January 21...8 P. M.
Buffalo-Barometer 29; thermometer 28. Wind ea

BUFFALO—Barometer 29; thermometer 29. Wind east and sky cloudy.

Rocheffer—The weather is quite moist, but freezing.
Wind northeast; thermometer 30.

Syracusa—It is a pleasant evening, but somewhat cloudy. Thermometer 22 It snowed a little last night.

Utica.—The sky is cloudy. Thermometer 28.

Aliany.—The weather is clear and the wind northwest. Thermometer 30; barometer 29.630; mercury 69.

About three inches of snow fell during yesterday afterwoon and last night. Thor.—Thermometer 27; wind west. It is a very plea-sant evening. Some snow fell last night.

## HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

THE SIERRA MADRE REVOLUTION-TERRIFIC BATTLE AT CERRALVO-SEVERAL AMERICANS KILLED-FLIGHT OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS—THE MEXICAN TARIFF-AMERICAN HOTEL MOBBED-ARRANGE

AT CERRALYO-SEVERAL AMERICANS KILLED—
FLIGHT OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS—THE MEXICAN
TARIFF—AMERICAN HOTEL MODIFED—ARRANGE—
MENT WITH FINGLISH CREDITORS, ETC.

By the strival of the schooner Corales, Capt. Porter, from Branes Santiago, at New Orleans, on the 24th ult., advices have been received from the Rio Grande. By this arrival the New Orleans Procupus has received the first number of the American Flag, a paper published at Brownsville, Texas. It is dated Becomber 10. This paper revives the name under which the Rie Brace was formerly published. It speaks condemnatory of the revolution in Northern Mexico, denounces those engaged in it, and advices all Americans to abide by the laws of their country, and take no part in the movements of Caravajal, for whem it predicts a speedy overthrow. The following is extracted from the Flag:—

The vicarier Camanche arrived here late on Monday night, bringing accounts of the recent halls at Cerraivo, between the forces of Caravajal and those of Gen. Jauregui. It appears that Gen. Jauregui had 220 men and two pieces of artillery, while the force under Caravajal ameunted to 530 men, without cannon. Caravajal charged the guns of Jauregui, and cuarceded in driving him from his position, capturing much of the ammunition and many horses, saddles, wagons, and small arms belonging to Jauregui's camp: but, from some unaccountable came, falled in securing the large guns. Gen Jauregui took sheeter in a large siene house near the edge of the town with his cannon. There he held them at bay for two days, using small stones instead of shot with his large guns. At this juncture Garavajal received information of the near approach of a large detachment of Gen. Urana's force, and he at once broke up, and commenced a precipitate retreat. We are informed that his forces became much scattered in their stampede; but the most of hem, with their leader, reached Guerrero, and immediately crossed over the Rio Grands, thus putting that river between them and harm. They are this driven eat of Maylean territ

The Schenectady Gas Company.

Seminarrany, January 5, 1852.
The Schenectady Gas Company having rebuilt their gas meter, illuminated our city this evening for the first time.

Sudden Disappearance of a Bank Teller, with Twenty Thousand Dultars.

Samuel W Morgan, teller in the Exchange Bank, at Petersburg, left here en Friday evening, after embershing funds of the bark to the amount of \$20,000. He left in the Levis will have nothing to do with the structure of Gen. Harbey to the bark to the amount of \$20,000. He left in the Plog announces the return of Gen. Harbey to The Flog announces the return of G